JULY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2719.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Friday, April 12, 1782.

The Bill for erecting part of the county of *Cumberland* into a separate county was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs: *Ordered*, That the same be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

A BILL *for erecting part of the county of* Cumberland *into a separate county.*

WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of the south-western end of *Cumberland* county have, by their petition, humbly represented to the Assembly of this State the great inconveniences they labour under, by reason of their distance from the county town, where the Courts of Justice are held, and the public offices are kept; that by reason of such distance many are obliged to relinquish their just demands, rather than prosecute them under such disadvantages, felons and desolute persons escape from Justice:

SECT. 1. For Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That all and singular the lands lying within that part of *Cumberland* county, bounded as follows, beginning at the intersection of the line of *Bedford* county and *Mason* and *Dixon*'s line; thence east, by the said line, to the line of *York* county; thence along the South Mountain, by the line of *York* county aforesaid, to the line dividing between the townships of *Lurgan* and *Hopewell*; thence by the said line to the line of *Fannet* township; thence by the lines of the last mentioned township (including the same) to the line of *Bedford* county; thence southwardly, by the line of *Bedford* aforesaid, to the place of beginning; be and hereby are erected into a county, named, and hereafter to be called

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the inhabitants of the said county of shall at all times hereafter have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and privileges whatsoever, which the inhabitants of this State do, may or ought to enjoy, by any charter of privileges or the laws of this State, or by any other ways and means whatsoever.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the inhabitants of each township or district within the said county, qualified by law to elect, shall meet at some convenient place within their respective townships or districts, at the same time the inhabitants of the several townships of the other counties within this State shall meet for like purposes, and choose Inspectors, and then and there elect Representatives to serve them in Assembly, one Counsellor, two fit persons for Sheriffs, two fit persons for Coroners, and three Commissioners, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and penalties, as by the constitution and laws of this State are directed in respect to other counties; which Representatives, so chosen, shall be members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*, and shall sit and act as such, as fully and as freely as any of the other Representatives of this State do, may, can or ought to do: And the said Counsellor when so chosen, shall sit and act, as fully and as freely as any of the other members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State do, may, can or ought to do. *Provided always*, That the number of Representatives for the said county of shall be in the same proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants within said county, as in the other counties of this State directed by law.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all the taxes already laid within the bounds of the said county of by virtue of any act of General Assembly of this State, which are not already paid, shall be collected by the respective Collectors within the bounds aforesaid, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of *Cumberland* county; and that all persons concerned in the levying, receiving and paying the said taxes shall have the same power and authority, and be under the same penalties and restrictions, for collecting and paying the same, as by the said acts, by which the said taxes were assessed, are expressed and directed, until the whole be collected as aforesaid.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities, within the said county of as by law they are vested with and entitled unto in the other counties within this State; and are hereby authorised and impowered, from time to time, to deliver the Goal of the said county of capital or other offenders, in like manner as they are authorised to do in other the counties aforesaid.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the freeholders of each township or district in the county aforesaid are hereby authorised and required, as often as may be necessary hereafter, to meet at some proper and convenient place within the said township or district, and elect fit persons for Justices of the peace for each township or district, agreeable to the laws of this State for that purpose respecting other counties.

Provided always, That the Justices of the peace, commissioned previous to the time of passing this act within the county of or any three of them, shall and may hold Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and General Goal Delivery, and county Courts for holding of pleas; and shall have all and singular the powers, rights, jurisdictions and authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other the Justices of Courts of General Quarter Sessions, and Justices of the county Courts for holding of pleas in the other counties, may, can or ought to have in their respective counties; which said Courts shall sit and be held for the said county of on the day of in every of the months of in every year, at some proper place within the said county, until a Court-house be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several Courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court-house, on the days before mentioned.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all of the said county of aforesaid, yeomen, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said county, to be approved of by the Supreme Executive Council, in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a Court-house and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease of the said inhabitants.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the defraying the charges of purchasing the land, building and erecting the Court-house and Prison aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners and Assessors of the said county, or a majority of them, to assess and levy, and they are hereby required to assess and levy so much money as the said Trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the said land, and finishing the said Court-house and Prison: *Provided always*, The sum of money so to be raised does not exceed Pounds, current money of this State.

Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no action or suit, now commenced or depending in the county of *Cumberland*, against any person living within the bounds of the said county of or elsewhere, shall be stayed or discontinued; but that the same actions, already commenced or depending, may be prosecuted, and judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made. And that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of *Cumberland* county to issue any judicial process, to be directed to the Sheriff of *Cumberland* county, for carrying on and obtaining the effect of their suits: Which Sheriff shall be, and is hereby obliged to yield obedience in executing the said writs, and make due return thereof before the Justices of the said county of *Cumberland*, as if the parties were living and residing within the same.

SECT. 9. *And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That of the county of be, and hereby is appointed Collector of the excise of the said county, who is hereby authorised and impowered, by himself or his sufficient Deputy, duly constituted, and for whom he shall be accountable, to demand, collect, receive and recover the excise, appointed to be paid by any act or acts of Assembly of this State, and also the arrearages thereof, of and from all and every person and persons within the said county retailing or vending any of the liquors by the said acts liable to pay the same; and also to recover and receive all and every the duties, fines and forfeitures, laid or imposed, or that shall happen to arise or become due, for any thing contrary to the true intent or meaning of the said acts.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Collector of excise for the county of aforesaid, the better to enable him to recover the arrearages of excise now due, or which shall become due before the publication of this act, shall apply to the Collector of excise for the county of *Cumberland* for a list, which he is hereby enjoined and required to deliver, containing the names of each and every person in arrear for excise within the said county of and how much from each of them.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector of the county of aforesaid, before he enters on the execution of his said office, is hereby required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of this State for the time being, in the sum of Pounds, lawful money of this State, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and paying all such sums of money as he shall from time to time receive by virtue of this act. And further, the Collector of the said county of shall in all things govern himself and be subject to the same regulations, restrictions, fines and forfeitures, and shall observe like rules, orders and directions, as the Collectors of the other counties aforesaid, by the laws of this State, are liable to. And the said Collector, for the discharge of the duty of his office within the said county of shall have and receive like fees, perquisites and rewards for his services enjoined by this act, as other the Collectors aforesaid are entitled unto for the services enjoined by this act.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That until a Sheriff and Coroner shall be chosen in the county of in pursuance of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff and Coroner of *Cumberland* to officiate and act in the discharge of their respective duties, as fully and as amply as they may or can do in the county of *Cumberland*.

SECT. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Sheriff, hereafter to be appointed and commissioned for the said county of shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall become bound in obligation, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the President of this State for the time being, in the sum of and with like condition as is directed with respect to the Sheriffs of other counties within this State; which said obligation shall be taken in the name of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*, and entered upon record in the office for recording of Deeds in the said county of and shall be in trust, to and for the use and benefit of the person or persons who shall be injured by any breach, neglect or omission of duty in such Sheriff, and may be proceeded upon in the same manner as is directed in respect to other Sheriffs bonds in and by the laws of this Commonwealth now in force; and that the Treasurer hereafter to be appointed for the said county, for receiving the State taxes, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, shall give security in like manner as the county Treasurers are by law directed to give security, in the sum of ; and that the Treasurer for said county, for receiving the county levies, shall in like manner give security in the sum of Pounds.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice; William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice; John Evans, Esq; Third Justice; and George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 4th day of July, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery at the Court-house, in Newtown, for the county of Bucks, on Tuesday, the 30th of July instant; NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all those that will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall then be in the goal of said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern are desired to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Newtown, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1782. ¶ GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be Sold by Edward Bartholomew,

In THIRD-STREET,

A Quantity of SALT HIDES,

Of an excellent QUALITY. ¶

Philadelphia, July 10, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following LOTS, during the natural life of John Vanderin, the younger.

A certain LOT or piece of GROUND, situate on the east side of Second-street, and south side of Gilbert's-alley, containing in breadth north and south 8 feet, and in length 50 feet, bounded northward by Gilbert's-alley, eastward by a lot of Jacob Melcher, southward by another lot of said Jacob, and westward by Second-street.

Also one other LOT of GROUND, at the distance of 50 feet from Second-street, and 8 feet from the south side of Gilbert's-alley, containing in breadth, north and south, 8 feet, and in length 50 feet, bounded eastward by ground late of Adam Clampffer, southward by ground of Aquila Jones, westward by a lot of Jacob Melcher, northward by another lot of said Jacob.

Also another LOT of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties, bounded by land of Richard Wister, William Henry, Jacob Melcher, and by the Wissahicon road, containing two acres and 100 perches.

Also one other LOT, situate in Kensington, in breadth, east and west, 90 feet, and in length 786 feet, bounded eastward by a lot of Jacob Melcher, southward by Queen-street, westward by Hanover-street lots, and northward by Pine street; taken in execution by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the third day of August next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house, viz. The one undivided seventh part of a certain brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate in the city of Philadelphia, bounded eastward by Third-street, westward by --------, southward by Adam Zantzinger's lot, and northward by Jeremiah Warder's lot.

Also one undivided seventh part of a frame Messuage and Lot of Ground, in the said city, bounded eastward by David Desheler's lot, westward by John Bates's lot, northward by a lot belonging to the heirs of Samuel Burge, deceased, and southward by Church-Alley.

Also the one undivided seventh part of a Lot of Ground, bounded westward by Third-street, southward by John Rous's messuage and lot, and northward by an Alley leading into Third-street, the whole subject to the right of dower of Jane, the widow of John Curry, deceased, and subject to

Also two brick Messuages, built by Samuel Curry, on the last described lot. The whole taken in execution, as the estate of said Samuel, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

ALSO to be sold at same time and place, a certain brick MESSUAGE and piece of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the south side of the road leading from Germantown to Philadelphia, by land of Jacob Sadler, Thomas Veneble, Martin Rees, and by the said road, containing about 6 acres; taken in execution as the estate of Martin Gatter, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened his commodious STABLES on Dock-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Bogart, as a Livery-stable, for the reception of citizens and travellers horses: He proposes to take in horses by the year, month or day, at as moderate prices as the times will admit. As his stables are very convenient for travellers, he will furnish gentlemen with private lodgings by the week or day, at his house in Front-street, the corner of Walnut-street. Those gentlemen that choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention and assiduity, from their most humble Servant, ¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

Kingsess, the 15th of the 7th Month, 1782.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the third instant, A Scotch Servant Lad, named DANIEL M'KINZEY, aged near 20 years, about 5 feet six inches high, well set, and has dark bushy hair. Had on when he went away, a pair of old neat-leather shoes with brass buckles, homespun shirt and trowsers, and a striped linsey under jacket. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by ¶ PHILIP PRICE.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Moyamensing, on the 5th instant, A dark bay HORSE, with a snip on his nose, about nine or ten years old, about 14 hands high, no white about him except a saddle mark. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Second-street, below the New Market, at the sign of Hit or Miss. ¶ ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1782.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accustomed INN, in Chester, occupied for a number of years past by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved pasture to accommodate the premises. Possession may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Chester, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. ¶ DAVID JACKSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Kingsessing township, on the 4th of June last, two COWS, one of them is a brindle with some white under her belly, the other a black and white pied cow (one of which has since calved.) The owner or owners are requested to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

July 12, 1782. ¶ JAMES BARTRAM.

By the Ship St. HELENA, *Capt.* STILLWELL, *and the Brig* GENERAL GIST, *Capt.* SHARP, *arrived here from L'Orient, we have the following Advices, viz.*

AMSTERDAM, *April* 15.

IT is apparent that the propositions for a private peace, so far from being accepted, do not in the least retard the military or political connections on the point of being formed with France and America.

We learn from the Hague, that the most respectable chiefs of the government have formally declared themselves against the offer of the new English ministry. It is known with what contempt it hath been received by the inhabitants of some particular towns.

April 18. Of all the documents which have appeared in the present circumstances of the Republic, none is so strongly expressed as the petition presented by the inhabitants of Enkhuisen. They have cut the matter short. They formally call the English "our natural enemies." After having thanked the Regency, on account of their favorable resolution for the admission of Mr. Adams in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, they add, that the names of those who have contributed to that great work will be blessed to the latest posterity. They represent the union between the two Republics as the most natural that could be formed, as well with respect to the conformity of their history and constitution, as the reciprocal interests of commerce. They exhort all their Regents to reject the offer of a particular peace. England would not have proposed it to them, but from a fear of the disagreeable consequences which she may experience, from an alliance between America and the United Low Countries. In these critical circumstances they cannot forbear representing, with that respectful liberty which characterises the free West Freisons, how much they are prejudiced against those artful offers; although war is the greatest scourge for national sin, it is still preferable to an equivocal and dishonorable peace.

Hague, April 20. Guerderland was the only province that had not consented to admit Mr. Adams in quality of Minister from the United States of America. However, they have taken this resolution at last, which they did the 17th instant. It was immediately dispatched to their Deputies in the Assembly of the States General, on which their High Mightinesses, by the unanimous consent of all the members of our confederated Republic, took yesterday the memorable resolution of acknowledging the independence of the United States of North-America, and of admitting, in consequence thereof, Mr. Adams in quality of Minister from Congress to their High Mightinesses. By virtue of this resolution, conferences are constantly held, in order to settle a treaty between the two Republics.

April 21. Extract from the Register of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, dated Friday, the 19th of April.

"Having resumed the deliberations upon the first and second address of Mr. Adams, the former presented to the President of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses on the 4th of May, 1781, and the latter on the 9th of January last, requesting them, in the name of the United States of North-America, to permit the said Mr. Adams to deliver his credentials to their High Mightinesses; and further, in his last address, requesting a categorical answer on that subject.

"It is determined to admit the said Mr. Adams as Ambassador "from the United States of North-America to their High "Mightinesses, and he is accordingly by these presents admitted "and acknowledged as such.

Signed W. BOREEL.
And underneath W. FAGELL."

Mr. Adams has had a visit from the French Ambassador, with whom he held a conference of two hours.

April 25. We learn that the Regency of Amsterdam, having resolved to reject the propositions made by Great-Britain for a negociation and suspension of arms, will give instructions to their Deputies, at the Assembly of the States of Holland and West Friesland, for that purpose.

Mr. Adams, Envoy from the United States of North-America, hath had a conference with the principal members of the government, and with the Prince Stadtholder. He was this day in conference with their High Mightinesses; he was received and accompanied by the Baron de Brantzenbourg on the part of the province of Utrecht, and by M. C. Bigot on that of Friesland. The Duc de la Vauguyon, the French Ambassador, gave the day before yesterday a sumptuous dinner to Mr. Adams, and all the foreign Ministers residing here. We are assured that a treaty of commerce between our Republic and the United States of North-America will immediately take place.

HAGUE, May 1, 1782.

The following is the letter of credence which Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the united states of North-America has presented to the assembly of the states general.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE states of America in congress assembled, deeply impressed with a sense of the wisdom and magnanimity of your high mightinesses, and of your unalterable attachment to the rights of humanity, and desirous of cultivating the friendship of a nation, distinguished by its wisdom and moderation, have appointed Mr. John Adams, formerly a delegate to congress for the state of Massachusetts and member of the council for the said state, to reside with you, in quality of their minister plenipotentiary, in order that he may give you particular assurances of the high esteem they have for your high mightinesses. We entreat your high mightinesses to give full credit to every thing which our said minister shall impart to you in our behalf; especially when he shall assure you of our friendship and respect. We pray God, high and mighty lords, to have you under his holy protection.

Done at Philadelphia, the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1781, and the 5th year of our Independence, by the congress of the united states, your friends.

(Signed) S. HUNTINGTON, President.

These letters of credence having been carried to the assembly of the states general, their high mightinesses thereupon took the following resolution.

Extract from the register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the states general of the united provinces, on Monday the 22d April, 1782.

M. Boreel, who presided in the assembly the last week has made report to their high mightinesses and notified to them, that Mr. John Adams, envoy from the united states of America had been with him on Saturday last, and delivered to him a letter from the assembly of congress, written at Philadelphia, the 1st of January, 1781, and containing a credence for the said Mr. Adams, to the end that he might reside with their high mightiness in quality of minister plenipotentiary: whereupon after deliberation, it has been thought good and determined by these presents, that the said Mr. Adams is acceptable to their high mightinesses as minister plenipotentiary, that he shall be recognized in that quality, and that an audience shall be given or commissioners assigned to him, whenever he shall ask it. And the above shall be communicated to the said Mr. Adams by the agent Van der Burch de Spierinshoek.

(Signed) W. VAN CETTERS.
(Underneath) conformable to the aforesaid register.
(Signed) H. FAGEL.

This favourable resolution has given Mr. Adams an opportunity of presenting to their high mightinesses the following memorial.

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary from the united states of America, has the honour to inform your high mightinesses that he is charged, by instructions from his sovereign, to propose to the states general of the united provinces of the low countries, a treaty of amity and of commerce between the two republics, founded on principles of equal and reciprocal advantage, and compatible with engagements already formed with their allies; as also with such other treaties as they have it in their intention to form with other powers. In consequence the undersigned has the honour to propose to your high mightinesses that some person or persons with full powers, may be nominated to confer and treat with him on this important subject." (Signed) J. ADAMS.

April 23. We are assured that conformably to the request of Mr. Adams, committees have been already appointed to confer with him on the object of his memorial. On the other hand we learn that their high mightinesses have answered in brief to the propositions for an accommodation with England, made by the Russian mediators. "That they excused themselves from entering into a negociation for that purpose; their engagements with France for combining their maritime operations, during this campaign, being too far advanced to admit of it." It was determined at the same time to communicate amicably this resolution to the empress of Russia,

April 29. Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary of the united states of Ameria, had, on Tuesday last a conference with the deputies of the assembly of their high mightinesses, and he has on this occasion proposed a plan of a treaty to be formed between their high mightinesses and the said states, which has been accepted by the deputies of the provinces in order to be laid before the lords the states their constituents: and moreover it has been referred to the deputies of the colleges of the admiralty.

We learn also that on Friday last, conformably to the resolution of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, their high mightinesses have in like manner taken a resolution to reject the last proposition made by the court of London, for opening a negociation on the foot of the treaty of 1674: and to make known the same to the empress of all the Russias.

Extract from the resolutions of their high mightinesses our lords the states general of the united provinces of the Netherlands, Monday, the 25th of March, 1782.

Having heard the report of M. de Lynden de Hemmen and other deputies of their high mightinesses for foreign affairs, in consequence of the commercial resolution of 12th of this month: having examined the memorial of M. le duc de la Vanguyon, ambassador of his majesty the king of France to the republic, for settling with that court a plan for acting in concert at sea against the common enemy during the next campaign; whereupon after deliberation it has been found good and determined that in answer to the said memorials of M. le duc de la Vanguyon, ambassador of his majesty the king of France, he be informed:

That their high mightinesses have received with much contentment and satisfaction, the assurance of the continuation of his majesty's affection to the republic, of his desire to favour their views, and of the disposition of his majesty to give real proofs thereof as well in the present conjuncture, as in all others in which the repose and welfare of the republic may be concerned.

That their high mightinesses having already received in the present war proofs of his majesty's friendship with regard to their possessions in the East and West-Indies, and particularly on occasion of the conquest of the island of St. Eustatius, made by his arms, are on these accounts penetrated with gratitude.

That having nothing more at heart than to maintain and cultivate by all suitable means the affection of his majesty to the republic, an affection on which they set the highest value, and to observe in this respect the most perfect candour and rectitude, they have in consequence taken their resolutions of the fourth current which have been communicated to his majesty.

That with respect to the resolution by which his serene highness the prince of Orange and of Nassau is intreated, in his quality of admiral general of the union, to form a convenient plan of naval operations against the common enemy, their high mightinesses having attended to the desire of his majesty, contained in the said memorial, meant to obtain from their high mightinesses, their final intention on this important subject, by an amicable and precise declaration on their part, they make no difficulty in declaring openly and at once, that when the plan of common measures at sea shall be adopted against the enemy, their high mightinesses will not on their part, recede in any manner, or upon any consideration whatever, from the execution of such plan of naval operations determined on for the next campaign, and that they will not suffer themselves to be diverted therefrom but by mutual consent.

LONDON.

April 19. It is said that Mr. Laurens has returned to town, after having consulted with Mr. Adams, and that, in consequence thereof, he has such terms of pacification to propose to the administration, as cannot fail of being accepted. In consequence thereof stocks rose one per cent.

April 27. This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which contain an account of 20 sail of neutral ships arriving there; several of them from Leghorn, Naples, &c. bound to London and other ports, deeply laden.

The advices received from India are of the most favourable nature. They confirm the accounts of the repeated defeat of Hyder Ally, and of his being driven out of the Carnatic. They also bring the agreeable intelligence of a peace concluded with the Mahrattas country. This will leave the Bombay army at liberty to act against Hyder, and to carry the war into the heart of his own dominions.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, April 15.

"The disputes run very high here with respect to a peace with England. The Stadtholder and his party are very much for it, but the French party are against it; and they have, however, no objection to a general peace, which we rather think will take place; if England will acknowledge America independent, and of course we get a share of her trade, every obstacle will be removed, and an universal harmony be restored. We are in the utmost anxiety for the safety of the East-India islands; if we should have the misfortune of losing them, we shall be obliged to conclude a peace to get them again, even against the consent of France."

May 2. On Monday two gentlemen of respect and eminence set off from hence to Paris, invested with powers of a very extensive nature, in consequence of an opening being made towards a negociation for peace. His Majesty's Ministers expect to receive advice from Paris, in the course of fourteen days, which would be of the most essential consequence, and will determine the plan of the further operations of government.

Mr. Laurens has been entirely set free from the bond entered into by himself and friends for his appearance, whenever called upon to answer any charge that might be made against him, as Ambassador from Congress to their High Mightinesses the States General.

The plunderers of the West are to be called to account for their depredations, as well as the plunderers of the East. We hear several complaints have come over from the loyalists in America, who have been plundered by certain persons who it is expected will be brought to justice.

May 10. We can assure our readers that the new administration are not without very sanguine expectations of being able to effect a general pacification on terms perfectly honourable to this country. Immediately on their accession to their new dignity, two gentlemen, Messrs. Oswald and Whiteford, both formerly resident in America, and gentlemen of the most respectable characters, were dispatched to Paris, to confer with Dr. Franklin, on the subject of a partial negociation on the part of America only. The answer given by the Doctor was direct and peremptory, that the United Colonies would most assuredly listen to no proposal tending to a peace, which did not include France and the other belligerent powers as parties. He at the same time insinuated, that on these terms, and on the most unqualified admission of American independence, probably none of the powers at war would have much objection to a peace, nor did he suppose an ungenerous depression of Great-Britain would be much insisted upon. Mr. Oswald and Mr. Whiteford delivered this reply to administration, and two other gentlemen have since been sent over with more enlarged instructions, and with a power of obviating most of the objections that had been previously started.

Tuesday evening there was a meeting at the Duke of Richmond's to consider of some means to remove the inequality and injustice of parliamentary representation. The company were unanimous in the appointment of the Hon. William Pitt, to move the House of Commons to appoint a committee to deliberate on the best means of obtaining a just representation: the resolutions of the committee to be printed, and the sense of the nation to be taken on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 2.

Ordered in a Bill for allowing the free importation of tobacco from the neutral islands in America and the West-Indies.

The last advices from Holland breath defiance rather than peace; and are an evidence of their deep fixed determination of opposing this country in every project for the recovery of its ancient glory. Britain and Holland have been long rivals in point of trade, and the Dutch have from thence declared Britain to be their natural enemy.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 6.

"Several ships of the line have sailed within these few days to reinforce Admiral Kempenfelt's squadron in the bay: Lord Howe will follow them immediately with another squadron, and take the command of the whole; from these preparations, some stroke of importance seems to be in contemplation."

EDINBURGH, *April* 30.

Extract of a letter from London, April 26.

"This afternoon an express arrived at the Admiralty from Admiral Barrington, with the agreeable intelligence, that he had taken Le Protecteur, another French ship of 74 guns. Admiral Barrington's fleet has taken altogether,

Le Pegase	- -	74 guns,
Le Protecteur	- -	74 dito.

Thirteen transports with troops, naval and military stores, provisions, clothing, &c. from France to the East-Indies.

The Protecteur was taken by the Queen.

"Advice is received from Portsmouth that the Pegase of 74 guns, and nine of the transports, are arrived there."

It is said the Earl of Stair will succeed Lord Loudon as one of the sixteen Scots peers. Lord Stair was turned out formerly for voting in the minority, (which is reckoned a phenomenon in a Scots peer) and publishing some pamphlets against the American war. It is said the present Ministry set him down for the first vacancy in the Scots peerage.

Extract of a letter from London, May 3.

"Two thousand troops are ordered from New-York for Jamaica, as a further security for that valuable island.

"Lord Howe arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, to take the command of the grand fleet, and to proceed immediately for Brest, to watch the motions of the enemy.

"This day Mr. Strachey presented to the House of Commons a list of pensions, many of which are soon to be abolished.

"The House then went through Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill.

"Mr. Alderman Wilkes then rose and made his annual motion for rescinding the vote of the House relative to the Middlesex election. The Alderman stated, that he now expected from a virtuous House of Commons that his motion would meet with a different fate from what it had hitherto done.

A short debate ensued, after which the House divided.

Ayes for rescinding the vote,	115
Noes,	47
Majority for Mr. Wilkes's motion,	68

LONDON, May 16.

It is happy for us that the mails of Holland come to hand very irregularly; for as often as they arrive they put us out of humour: It cannot in effect, but render us desperate, to remark, that since the pacific propositions which we have made to the Dutch, they assume a higher tone, give themselves up with less reserve to their resentments; and not content with repudiating us as natural allies, openly bestow upon us the title of natural enemies: Can any thing, for example, be so insulting to us as the discourse of baron de Chapelle de Marsch, which they affect so much and so generally to admire.

This discourse pronounced on the 27th of April last, among a thousand other improper, not to say insulting, reflections, contains the following:

Noble and powerful Lords!

"The time then is come for us to render homage to the liberty, the privileges and the dignity of the Batavian nation, by opening our ears to her voice, which has demanded with so much energy, and which still demands, that this republic acknowledge the independence of our brethren, the Americans, who have made themselves free by the point of the sword, and that we concert with them measures expedient for our mutual prosperity, and for ensuring a permanent liberty on both sides, by a courage and intrepidity which may frighten all tyrants who trample under foot the most sacred rights of nations.

It is our duty, noble and powerful lords, it is our duty to render another homage to the voice of the people; they cry unto us, no separate peace! No suspension of arms! No revival of ancient treaties with an enemy who has never respected them, and who has always attacked and violated them in the most arbitrary manner. Such is the language of our best citizens. The proposition lately made to this state by the ministers of her imperial majesty of Russia, conformably to the declaration of the present ministry of England, to engage us in a particular reconciliation with our enemy, or to induce us to a cessation of hostilities with them, is inadmissible: both ought to be rejected in a manner becoming the dignity of the republic. The new cabinet of the king of England is too enlightened to have imagined, that this nation was so foolish as to be caught in this snare; I am rather inclined to think that it has made these advances as preparatory to a general peace.

It is nevertheless an intolerable thing that our enemy in the midst of their distress, should have dared to present us with peace by offering us the enjoyment of a free navigation; as if it depended on them to give or take away, an advantage, the possession of which belongs to us as well as to all the people of the world. The republic is in a condition to let this infracter of treaties see that she can maintain her rights by the force of her arms; nor will it be the first time that Britain has trembled before the flag of this state. The interests of our country, of all Europe require, then, that we endeavour to avenge ourselves.

Besides these motives there are others still which oblige us to reject the English propositions, to make no separate peace with Great-Britain. Your noble mightinesses feel already that I mean to speak of these striking marks of kindness which this republic has in the most noble manner experienced from his most christian majesty.

Now that we have resolved to league ourselves with the enemies of our enemy, in order to humble him still further, how can we consent to any peace but in conjunction with our natural ally, and after it shall have appeared that he is no longer in condition to renew his arbitrary conduct towards us and other nations. That we have been saved from the brink of the precipice to which the artifices employed both within and without, by this odious enemy, had led us, is, next to God, to be ascribed not to ourselves, but to the king of France. Let then the principles of gratitude guide the conduct of this state. Great are the obligations of this republic towards this monarch, the friend of humanity? What would have become of our colonies? What would have become of this state without the succours of the French? It was noble and mighty lords, the same powerful neighbour, who, at the time when our fathers were fighting to shake of the Spanish yoke, co-operated in our deliverance, who in the present time has rescued our necks from that of the Britons, which at first we did not seem to dread. Thus penetrated with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, our countrymen expect that this republic will immediately connect itself by the closest ties with a generous nation, who takes to heart our interests and our property; with a power who has more care of us than we have of ourselves; with a natural ally who requires nothing from us but what tends to our own preservation, and our own advantage.

This is the voice of the whole nation, it is the cry, it is the prayer of an enlightened community, which, thanks be to God, has just ideas of its situation; which ardently desires to see without further delay, the promised combination of measures with the king of France, for the ensuing campaign, whether on our coast or elsewhere, vigorously executed, &c.

A considerable body of the merchants interested in the New-York trade, within a few days past, waited on the secretary of state, to know if it was the intention of government to keep the important post of New-York, what in case of its evacuation would be the fate of their property there; and whether further supplies of merchandize and provisions might be sent thither with safety. The minister received them politely, and assured them that government would take every *possible* care of their property, but *advised them not to send any further supplies of merchandize to that place.*

[*For Debates in the House of Commons, &c. see the Postscript.*]

TRENTON, *July* 17.

On Thursday the 11th inst. sundry inhabitants of this place met together on a short notice, for the purpose of considering a plan of association, to prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy; and a draught being proposed, was agreed to and subscribed by all present.

A committee was then appointed to take measures for offering it to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, to devise the best means of rendering it effectual, and to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and country adjoining, on Friday the 19th inst. in order to determine upon such things as are necessary to be done.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being convinced that the King and Ministry of Great-Britain, their agents and adherents, despairing of the conquest of these states by force, are resorting to the arts of duplicity and intrigue; that among other devices, they are endeavouring, by means of those among us who are opposed to the present revolution, or devoted to sordid gain, to introduce into the country large quantities of British goods, and to draw off our money in payment for them; thus they expect to disable us from paying our taxes, rob us of a medium of business, and put an end to our opposition, in the support of which money is indespensably necessary; that care is taken to send out such species of goods as are not only useless, but are likely to have the greatest effect in corrupting the manners of the people; that the better to insure success, the highest encouragement is afforded to such as will engage in the traffick, either personally or by connexion in interest; and, on the other hand, every effort is made use of to shut up, as far as possible, all the channels by which goods have been, during the war, imported among us, or the produce of the country sent out to market; that those among us who favour this trade, either from the malignity of principle, or the inordinate love of gain, are doing every thing in their power to secure it under the feigned appearance and cover of the law, and that they have but too far and too often succeeded; that they are endeavouring to slacken the hands of those who are disposed to be active and vigilant in putting a stop to such intercourse and traffick; by propagating an opinion that interference of this kind is mean and dishonorable; that notwithstading the salutary measures taken by the Legislature, the evil is become so dangerous and inveterate, that it will not be in the power of the Magistrates to correct and remove it, unless the citizens in general exert themselves to bring offenders to justice; that to approve, connive at, or not to use every means to destroy such intercourse and traffick with the enemy, is not only unworthy the character of men of principle, but a mark of disrespect and ingratitude to a nation from which we have derived the most seasonable and effectual aid in the progress of this revolution, and whose exertions and sufferings in our favour claim from us every possible acknowledgment and preference; that such clandestine traffick is a discouragement and injury to the fair and upright trader, and has a baneful tendency to lead away others by the example: And being also convinced that it is the duty of every good citizen to recollect the glorious principles which gave rise to the revolution, and to recur to those principles, which, under Providence, have brought it to the present state, and will be the most powerful means of bringing it to a happy and successful termination; we have associated ourselves for the following purposes:

1. We will, to our utmost, detect and bring to justice, all who may be, in any-wise, concerned in this pernicious traffick, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it.

2. To which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws.

3. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority to restrain and punish all suspicious persons, travelling without proper passes or certificates, or carrying British goods, or other property made seizable by law.

4. We will avoid, as far as possible, all intercourse, communication and dealings with such as have been, or may be concerned in trading with the enemy, or who have been, or may be, justly suspected of being so concerned.

5. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who shall exert themselves to detect and bring to justice persons concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trading with the enemy, and treat as mean, false and designing, every insinuation that such endeavours are in the least degree inconsistent with honor and good citizenship, or that they are not highly becoming and praise-worthy.

6. In prosecution of these objects, we will, at the same time, discountenance and oppose all acts of oppression and violence, and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the community, being determined not to resort to force, except where the same may become indispensably necessary.

Subscribed by one hundred and fifty-three inhabitants of Trenton and the neighbourhood.

Trenton, July 11, 1782."

Friends and Fellow Citizens!

WE cannot too often recollect the principles which gave rise to the present revolution; principles as pure and dignified as ever actuated a people. As long as they remain, this country cannot be conquered; the moment they become extinct, we are gone. There has been a time when the infamous traffick and intercourse pointed to in the above association would not have been suffered to exist a week; we hope to see that time revived. We are all convinced of the pernicious effects produced by it. We see it destroying that simplicity of manners which is the glory of a republican government. We see it poisoning the principles and morals of the community. We see it draining off that money with which we ought to pay our taxes, and without which all the public movements must stop. We see it encreasing the number of our secret enemies, by means of the powerful allurements of gain. That the system of the war is changed from force to cunning, is known to all; that the latter is the more dangerous, is equally known; one secret enemy is worse than ten open ones, particularly in the present posture of affairs. As friends and fellow citizens, we request your exertions. In times of peace it is comparatively easy to support good order; in times of public commotion, the exertions of every individual are more necessary. Every one can do something; and every one ought to do all he can. The vigorous and attentive execution of the laws against vagrant and idle people, of the act passed the 24th June last, to prevent illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and of the act of the 10th June, 1779, to prevent persons travelling through the State without proper passports, seems particularly requisite. This we ought especially to do, and at the same time to leave nothing else undone. The labour is great, but the object is greater. The safety of our country calls loudly upon us. Let us recollect who we are. Let us recollect what we contend for. Perseverance, prudence and resolution, will insure us success.

On behalf of the Committee,

Trenton July 12, 1782. ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 24, 1782.

"On the 13th ultimo, a fleet of 17 ships of the line, 12 Spanish and 5 French, three of the latter three deckers, sailed from this port, under the command of the Count de Guichen, upon a secret expedition; but it is generally reported, and now believed, they are actually at Brest, and are to return immediately for this, with 8 or 10,000 French troops, to join our army at the siege of Gibraltar, which is intended to be carried on now with more vigour than hitherto; for this purpose the Navy Board here have, this month, purchased ten of the largest West-India ships in the bay, and are fitting them out in such a manner, that they will mount from 40 to 70 guns each, intended to be very heavy metal, for the purpose of laying before the garrison of Gibraltar, and batter their walls for them.

"His Excellency the Duke de Crillon, after his late signal victory over his Britannic Majesty's army at Minorca, is promoted to that noble title of Grandee of Spain, and General of the army at the camp at St. Roque, where he is expected daily from Madrid, to supercede the present commander, General Alvares."

Since our last were sent into this port three shallops, re-taken from the refugees plundering our Bay, by the ship General Washington, Captain Barney, who has, during his cruize, taken a brig from Jamaica and sent her to Hispaniola.

The brig General Gist and the ship St. Helena, on their passage took the brig Glasgow, Capt. Blane, from Glasgow for Barbados. On the 5th of June, in lat. 46: 5, long. 10: 44, Capt. Sharp parted company with the ship Revolution, Capt. Webb, of Salem, bound on a cruize, all well.

On Thursday last arrived here from New-England, the Rev. Mr. THOMAS USTICK and Family, being called to settle as PASTOR to the BAPTIST CHURCH in this City.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing one hundred and ten acres, on the Wissahickon road, three miles from Philadelphia. For terms, enquire of the Printers.

July 20*th* 1782. ¶

STRAYED away, on the 30th of June last, from the stable of the subscriber, living in Eighth-street, near Market street, Philadelphia, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, branded P on each shoulder, has a small white spot on her right cheek, short switch tail, trots and canters well, shod before. Whoever takes and secures said Mare, so as the owner gets her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ DAVID EVERHART.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, being at Piont no Point, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, on the 1st of July inst. a dark brown HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away

¶ HANSE BERG.

To the respectable FREEMEN, Electors in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER having served you faithfully near six years in the field, as a soldier, in the defence of your just rights against the arbitrary claims of Great-Britain, and having again retired to the walk of a private citizen, I now take this opportunity to inform you that I intend offering myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election; to be then placed on the return with William Will, Esq; the present Sheriff: And should you think me worthy of your suffrages and interest, which I now earnestly solicit, the favour will ever be remembered with gratitude by, Gentlemen,

Your devoted humble servant,

THOMAS PROCTOR.

STATE of MARYLAND.

Intendant's Office, July 18, 1782.

ALL Sheriffs, Collectors of the taxes and other persons concerned in receiving taxes, or employed in the collection of other branches of revenue, are desired without loss of time to settle their accounts, and pay into the respective Treasuries all monies or tobaccoes that they may have received. They are also desired to use their utmost exertion in the collection of the Five Shillings specie tax, due the first August next, and the tax of Twelve Shillings and Six-pence in specifics, due the 20th. And to induce them to use their utmost diligence therein, the Intendant will remit a part or the whole of the 20 per cent. interest, incurred by means of the non-payment of any monies they may be in arrear to the State. But should little attention be paid to this notice, he will in every instance, where there appears to him to have been neglect or non-compliance of duty, put the laws in force to their utmost rigour.

The Intendant will sell, on the lowest terms, several hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco, and also considerable quantities of public Wheat and Flour, for ready money, the Financier's notes, bank notes, or the Pay-Master-General's notes.

DAN. of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 25th of July instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the shallop or vessel called the BOYER, lately taken in the bay of Delaware by an armed boat, called the Ranger, commanded by a certain John Jones; recaptured in the said bay, and sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Joshua Barney, Esq; *(qui tam, &c.)* To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By Order of the Judge,*

July 22, 1782. JAMES READ, *Register.*

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 25th of July instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the shallop or vessel called the SALLY, lately taken in the bay of Delaware by an armed boat, called the Kidnapper, commanded by a certain John Kidd; recaptured in the said bay, and sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Joshua Barney, Esq; *(qui tam, &c.)* To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By Order of the Judge,*

July 22, 1782. JAMES READ, *Register.*

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 25th of July instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the schooner or vessel called the HAPPY RETURN, lately taken in the Bay of Delaware by the armed boat called the Ranger, commanded by a certain John Jones; re-captured in the said Bay, and sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Joshua Barney, Esq; *(qui tam, &c.)* To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By Order of the Judge,*

July 22, 1782. JAMES READ, *Register.*

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the mill of the subscriber, in Moreland, Philadelphia county, on the 10th instant July, two pieces of HOME MADE JEAN, three quarters wide, the colour nearly an olive green; one piece of 22 yards, marked J. P; the other about 10 yards, the colour a little darker, and marked J. R. one piece of cloth of sixteen and three quarter yards, about three quarters wide, of a light colour, marked B. T. it is a good and handsome piece of cloth; likewise a piece of worsted of fourteen yards, of a dark walnut colour, marked A. C. Whoever secures the above pieces of stuff and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the thief only, or in proportion for any part thereof, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 16, 1782. ‡ MICHAEL CONRAD.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but supposed to be the latter) on the 17th of this instant, in the night, from the subscriber, living in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, A likely bay MARE, about 14 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, paces a slow travel, trots and canters well, has a remarkable white spot, about the bigness of a dollar, on her off buttock; has a long switch tail, which has never been docked. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief shall have the above reward, and EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only, with reasonable charges, paid by

July 19, 1782. † ELIZABETH DAVIS.

RUN away on the 23d of June last, from the subscriber, living in Rockland township, Berks county, an apprentice LAD, named PETER PIPER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, lusty and well set, brown hair, tied, full face; had on a linen coat, striped linen jacket and trowsers, a red under jacket, thread stockings, and good shoes, with steel buckles, and had a pair of broad plated square buckles, a tanner by trade. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, shall have SIXPENCE reward, paid by SAMUEL GILBERT. ¶

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 7th day of the 7th month, 1782, A brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear mark, some white on his hind feet. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ JOHN CHILD, jun.

WAS committed to my custody the 29th of May last, a certain Negroe Man, who calls himself DICK, says he belongs to one Herns, of West-Jersey, who bought him in Maryland; he is a strong made fellow, very black, about 26 years of age, almost naked for want of cloaths. The owner of said Negroe is desired to come in four weeks from this date, pay costs and take him away, or he will be sold for to defray his expences, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

WHEREAS SAMUEL BLAKER, late of the township of Warwick, in the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, mill-wright, deceased, did in trust commit sundry Bonds, and writings, for money due unto the said Samuel Blaker, into the care and custody of Joseph Ellicott, at that time residing in Buckingham, in the county aforesaid, having a promise from the said Joseph Ellicott, that the said writings should be returned to him, the said Samuel Blaker, upon demand; amongst which writings were a Bond from the said Joseph Ellicott to the said Samuel Blaker, for £100 with interest, at a time long since past, signed, sealed and duly executed by him, but not paid; and also one Judgment Bond from Jacob Myers for £100, and one other Bond from Henry Stover, duly executed, for the payment of £150 together with sundry other valuable writings: And whereas the said Joseph Ellicott, some time after removed from these parts to Maryland, and either carried away the said writings with him or secreted them in some place, in such manner that the said Samuel Blaker could not get them again, nor any intelligence where they were; and whereas the said Samuel Blaker, in his last will and testament, did make his wife Catharine Blaker, Executrix, and Andrew M'Micken, Executor, both of the same place where the said Samuel Blaker lived; these are therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons from taking any assignment on the said Bonds, from the said Joseph Ellicott, or any other person or persons, as he, the said Joseph Ellicott, hath no right or title to them. †

June 28. CATHARINE BLAKER, Executrix.
ANDREW M'MICKEN, Executor.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Blaker, are desired to come in and pay, and all persons having any demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts.

Kent county, State of Delaware, June 15, 1782.

WHEREAS ANN BURCHINAL, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from her said husband, without any lawful reason, and taken with her sundry articles of his household furniture; these are to forewarn all persons from dealing with her on his account, as he will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date; also all persons are forewarned from buying or assisting to conceal any such goods, as she has now taken or may hereafter take, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs in such case, by

† JEREMIAH LUTHER BURCHINAL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. a yoke of OXEN, about four or five years old. The owner of them is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

July 9, 1782. ¶ ARTHUR M'FARLAND.

New-Castle, July 5, 1782.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 24th day of June last, the two following Negroe Men, to wit, HARRY, aged about 43 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; DICK, aged about 34 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; both confess themselves to be the property of William Luckey, of Montgomery county, and State of Maryland, who is requested to come, pay charges and take them away within three weeks from the above date, otherwise they will be discharged according to law, by

¶ THOMAS CLARK, Gaoler.

WAS STOLEN, on the night of the 3d instant July, from the subscriber, living in East Fallowfield township, Chester county, two STILLS with WORMS and HEADS. In pursuing and overtaking the thief, with one of the stills, a likely bay MARE was secured, somewhat blooded, no brand nor ear-mark, 4 years old, about 14 hands and an inch high, and supposed to have been stolen. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ PHILIP DOUGHERTY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, on the second day of June last, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded V H on the near buttock, supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

† JAMES SHOEMAKER.

Waterford township, Gloucester county, July 10, 1782.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. an Apprentice Lad, named SAMUEL CROCKETT, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a stout, likely and well built fellow, with straight dark brown hair; he is very talkative when in company; had on and took with him two shirts, two pair of trowsers, a brown woollen jacket and a striped ditto, a sagathy coatee about half worn, a pair of neats leather shoes, and pewter buckles in them. Whoever secures said lad, so as his master may have him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM INSKEEP. ¶

Lancaster county, Earl township, June 30, 1782.

RUN AWAY from his bail, a certain DANIEL MORTON, but may change his name, a saddler by trade, about twenty-five years old, five feet six inches high, a native of New-England (as he usually called himself) and appears to be by his manner of speaking. Had on when he run away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, a pair of blue velvet breeches, and wears a half worn large beaver hat. He is very insinuating and civil, of a fair complexion, dark sandy hair, which he wears tied behind. It is supposed that he is in company with his brother Joseph, who is also a saddler, and of a fair complexion, with sandy hair, dressed in blue cloth. Whoever takes up said Daniel and secures him in any goal, and will give notice thereof, shall have NINE POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ NICHOLAS YORT.

Chester, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Vernon, in Nether Providence township, Chester county, a certain messuage, plantation, tenement, tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Jonathan Vernon and others; late the property of Nathaniel Vernon; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, on the premises, a plantation or tract of land, situate in Thornbury township, containing 65 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Peirce and others; late the property of Israel Pyle; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 8, 1782. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Thursday, the 1st of August next, at the late dwelling-house of John Brinton, in Pennsbury township, one messuage, plantation, tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 195 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of ------ Temple and others; late the property of John Brinton; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 8, 1782. ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold, on Friday, the 2d of August, on the premises, a messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Oxford township, Chester county, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; late the property of Dennis Rodden; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

WILLIAM SMITH,

Has just imported in the ship Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, a fresh and valuable assortment of

MEDICINES,

Which will be disposed of, on as moderate terms as possible, in large or small quantities, at his *Medicinal Store*, in *Third-street*, a few doors above *Market-street*,

Among a variety of other articles are the following, viz.

CAMPHOR,
Opium,
Liquorice Root,
Gentian,
Saffron,
Oil of Vitriol,
Sweet Oil,
Sal. Ammoniac,
Valerian,
Cream of Tartar,
Verdigrease,
Jallap,
Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Flour of Sulphur,
Camomile Flowers,
Borax,
Gum Arabic,
----- Assafœted,
----- Myrrh,
Essence of Bergamot,
------- of Lemons,
Lapis Calaminaris,
Orange Flower Water,
Red Præcipitate,
Senna,
Manna, &c.

At the same place may be had, PERUVIAN BARK, of a superior quality, and a very general assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES, viz.

Anderson's, Hooper's, Keyser's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Walker's Drops, Hill's Medicines, James's Powder's, British Teeth Powder, &c.

Medicine Chests for *ships* and *families*, remote from a *Physician*, properly prepared; and all orders from *Practitioners*, *Store-keepers* and others punctually atttended to.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about two weeks ago, from Joseph Turner, Esquire's, plantation, in Passyunk township, a black GELDING, five years old, 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, has a little white on booth his hind footlock joints, a natural trotter. Whoever secures the aforesaid horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and if stolen, all reasonable charges, paid by

July, 1, 1782. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

Just imported in the ship Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, and to be SOLD by the BALE, at the STORE of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Chesnut-street,

SUPERFINE and Second BROADCLOTHS;
A Variety of SILKS and GAUZES;
Royal, Laval & Check LINENS & Linen HANDKERCHIEFS;
At same Place may be had,
A few Casks of excellent SWEET OIL;
RAISINS and CURRANTS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The TIME of a stout, healthy

NEGROE LAD,

About 18 Years of Age, brought up to Farming and driving a Team. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN ZANE, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in that they be paid, by

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOEL ZANE,
JESSE ZANE,
WILLIAM ZANE,
} Executors

Philad. June 1. § 8 w.

A few BOXES of

ENGLISH WINDOW-GLASS,

7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, to be SOLD, by

STACY HEPBURN,

In Water-street, a few doors above Market-street.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to JESSE ZANE, who is properly empowered to receive the same. Delinquents will be treated as the law directs. JOEL ZANE.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1782. ¶ 8 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware State, on the 26th of May, 1782, a Negroe MAN, named Peter, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, strait and slender built, thin visage, very smart and active, speaks slow and soft, very submissive, has a large scar on his left wrist, understands farming and driving team; had on, when he went away, a sheeps grey thick cloth coat, an old wool hat, tow linen shirt and trowsers, new shoes and copper buckles, is fond of strong liquor and very subject to lying; he was born in Bucks county, in Pennsylvania State, and lived some years with one Jonathan Meredith, a tanner in Philadelphia; it is supposed he has made to Philadelphia or Bucks county. Any person securing the above described fellow in any goal, so as his master may have notice thereof, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN JAMES.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. § 3 m.

Chelsea Iron-Works, December 19, 1781.

WHEREAS the late Partnership of WILLIAM and CHRISTIAN BUTTS and MOSES YEOMAN, Iron-Masters, of the Chelsea Works, in Greenwich township, in the county of Sussex, in New-Jersey, dissolved on the first day of August last; THESE are therefore to request all persons indebted to the said partnership to make immediate payment to the said partners in manner herein after named, viz. Those persons living in the Jerseys, who are indebted to the said partnership, are desired to pay to the said Moses Yeoman, who lives now at Oxford Furnace, in the said county of Sussex; and those persons living in Pennsylvania, and who are indebted to the said partnership, are desired to pay their accounts to the said William and Christian Butts, now living at Mount-Pleasant Iron-Works, in Berks county, in Pennsylvania aforesaid; and all persons who have any demands against the said partnership are also desired to deliver in their accompts, the Jersey folks to the said Moses Yeoman, and the Pennsylvanians to William and Christian Butts, in order to be settled and paid. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 24th inst. A NEGROE MAN, named SAM, about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, an ill looking thick lipped fellow, limps as he walks. Had on, when he went away, a new shirt and trowsers of tow linen, a flannel waistcoat without sleeves, old shoes and a woollen cap. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and will bring him home, or confine him in any goal, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

Head of Elk, June 25, 1782. ‖ JONATHAN BOOTH.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Three HORSE creatures; the one a SORREL, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark; the other a BLACK, 9 or 10 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with D F; the other is a bay MARE, 5 years old, has the ring bone on all her feet, about 14 hands high, no brand mark observed on her. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ June 20. JACOB KINDICH.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, Inn-keeper, on the top of Chesnut-Hill, a large red COW, with a white face and white along her belly, and the letter A cut upon one of her horns, but which not particularly remembered. Whoever takes up the said cow and delivers her to the owner, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

June 8, 1782. ¶ ANDREW DEHAVEN.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, the 17th day of April last, a black MARE, about 10 or 12 years old, paces and trots, shod all round, has two white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 2. 1782. ¶ SAMUEL AYRES.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Miles-Town, Philadelphia county, on the old York road, 7 miles from the Court-house, Two HORSES, one a bright Bay, 15 years old, and about 14 hands and 3 inches high, hollow back'd, and moves well; the other a black Stone Horse, 6 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, and slender made. Whoever takes up and secures the thief and horses, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his horses again, shall receive a REWARD of FIFTY DOLLARS, and for the horses only, SIXTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

May 20. ¶ ELIJAH TOMLINSON.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion, Philadelphia county, the 15th of June, 1782, a stray COW, with a white face, branded on the horn. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

¶ THOMAS BUTLER.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

Bookbinder, Bookseller and Stationer,

At his House, in Front-street, next door to the Coffee-House,

WRITING-PAPER of all sizes and qualities,
Wrapping-paper,
Blank-Books, ruled and unruled, of all sizes and qualities,
Pewter Ink-Stands and Pewter Ink-Chests, of all sizes,
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Best Dutch Quills,
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Large and small Sand-Boxes and black Sand, Pounce and Pounce-Boxes.
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Buffalo and buck handle Barlow ditto,
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Best black lead Pencils,
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Also a large Assortment of BOOKS.

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Besides a variety of Books on History, Divinity and Mathematicks, too tedious to mention.

Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, &c. &c.

N. B. Highest price given for clean Linen Rags, old Sails and Ropes.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Assortment of Merchandize,

as usual; also HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ tbe 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be discontinued for the future, except on particular occasions.

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COKE upon Lyttleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Modern Entries, Statutes at Large, and other Law Books, may be had at the Printing-Office in Market-street; also School Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Watts's and David's Psalms, Common Prayer Books, New-England and Manson's Primers, and Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2719.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 30.

MR. Thomas Pitt made a motion, of which the following is the ſubſtance, "The national debt has, during the war, accumulated to an enormous ſize, and beyond all concepton; it is time for us to account with ourſelves; to examine into the true ſtate of our affairs, and when we are acquainted with it, we ſhould take ſuch meaſures as are ſuitable to our ſituation. We have for many years paſt ſucceſſivly raiſed immenſe ſums. It is time for us to examine if we were in a condition to raiſe thoſe ſums, and if the public creditors are ſecured." I move therefore "that a committee be appointed for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of the different ſums voted as ſubſidies, from the 5th of January, 1776, to the 5th of April, 1782; the amount of the annual intereſt of theſe ſums; the annual produce of the taxes which were intended to be a fund for the payment of the above intereſt; and laſtly, the amount of the annual deficiencies in the receipt of thoſe taxes."

This motion paſſed without oppoſition: and thus the account book of Great-Britain will ſoon be made public.

Mr. Sawbridge then made a motion, of which he had given notice a few days before, on the ſubject of the penſion of a thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, that had been granted to Mr. Robinſon, firſt ſecretary to lord North.

Unluckily for Mr. Sawbridge, his means were inadequate to the attainment of his object; his aſſertions were ill founded, and bordered upon calumny. The indignation of the houſe was excited, and ſhown without diſſimulation. Mr. Thomas Pitt was the firſt who oppoſed the motion; alledged, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, ſuch trifling objects ought not to engage the attention of the houſe, but that they ought to be occupied about the means of ſaving the empire.

Mr. ſecretary Fox likewiſe oppoſed the motion, and ſpoke nearly in the following terms: "I flatter myſelf that I ſhall be leſs ſuſpected than any body, of endeavouring to protect the late miniſters from the rigour of thoſe enquiries, which their conduct demands of the juſtice of parliament; but I cannot approve of the partial motion of the honourable member, becauſe if we lower down the enquiry, ſo far as to examine whether Mr. Robinſon's penſion were deſerved or not, it would ſeem as if the whole miſconduct of the late adminiſtration, conſiſted merely in granting uſeleſs penſions. But when the grand enquiries, which circumſtances render indiſpenſible, ſhall be entered upon, I expect they will be general; that they will go to every branch of government. In that caſe, we muſt expect, not only to be aſtoniſhed, but to ſhudder. The ſituation of affairs is ſuch, that about the concluſion of the late adminiſtration, when I meant to give a picture of them, I ſcarcely gave a ſketch. I was very far from dreaming one half of the hideous extent of the miſchiefs which are heaped upon our heads. The offices of my department furniſh me with a multitude of proofs of the imminent danger into which the empire was plunged when I entered into them. An idea cannot be formed of the deplorable weakneſs, nakedneſs and exhauſted ſtate in which I found the kingdom. Who indeed could have conceived, that miniſters, who ought to have known this general exhauſted ſtate, who could not be ignorant, that they did not poſſeſs half the means neceſſary to make head againſt the houſe of Bourbon alone, ſhould have pitched upon the moment when this truth was moſt glaring, to draw upon themſelves the additional weight of Holland, though the preſſure they already were under, was beyond their ability! Who could have believed, that miniſters, ſurrounded with precipices on every ſide, ſhould have been ſo ſenſeleſs, as to maintain till the laſt, the haughty and inſolent language, which I find in the correſpondence of lord Stormont, with the ſeveral courts of Europe, in the courſe even of laſt December.

This, which is not far back, was an epocha, at which inſolence, ever unbecoming, could only be conſidered as madneſs. Yes it was in December laſt, that the miniſters had the hardineſs ſtill to talk to the mediatorial powers of the puniſhment of Van Berkel; that the propoſed the exemplary puniſhment of this man, as the preliminary article of any treaty of peace they ſhould enter into with Holland! And yet, I muſt obſerve, that I could hardly get over the aſtoniſhment I was thrown into, when in going over the papers, relative to the quarrel between us and the republic, I ſaw they had no motive, nor even any pretence for it. In ſhort, who could think that after what had paſſed in this houſe, on the ſubject of the American war, thoſe miniſters ſhould be ſo infatuated as to iſſue orders to the officers whom they employed, in which their abſurd ideas of the poſſibility of recovering America by force, are diſcovered; their old rhodomantades; their dreams of victories and conqueſt: all this is very gravely ſignified, and it appears that they ſeriouſly imagined that their firſt ſyſtem was ſtill practicable! Inſomuch, that their grand buſineſs and that which abſorbed all their attention was on one ſide, the conqueſt of America, and on the other the chaſtiſement of Van Berkel. Such are the ſtates men that we have had! I am ſorry to tell the houſe, that the proſpect of a ſeperate peace with Holland, is not quite ſo near as we thought it; but I am convinced that if the reign of the late adminiſtration had been only a few months ſhorter, we ſhould now be at peace with the republic.

So many blunders, of many extravagancies one on the back of another, prove unanſwerably the indiſpenſible neceſſity of an enquiry. It is neceſſary for the nation. It is eſſential to the quiet; to the ſafety of the preſent adminiſtration. If the people be not fully acquainted with the ſituation of their affairs; if they ſhould not clearly ſee in what a weak condition their country has come from the old adminiſtration to the new, it will be difficult, perhaps dangerous for the preſent government to have recourſe to thoſe ſevere and extraordinary meaſures, which the critical ſituation of affairs alone can juſtify, in making levies of men and money: meaſures which however are abſolutely and indiſpenſibly neceſſary, as being the only probable means left us to extricate ourſelves from the load of calamities which have been heaped upon our heads. I therefore repeat it, that we muſt go into enquiries in order to make the people feel the inevitable neceſſity of theſe vigorous meaſures. Alas, how often have I riſen up in this huſe againſt the negligence which has ſuffered our navy to fall into decay. God knows how far I was then from even ſuſpecting the deplorable condition in which we found it. I have an hundred times repreſented the danger to which the negligence of our miniſters expoſed the interior defence of the kingdom, but I ſaw not the tenth part of theſe hazards. It is neceſſary that the people behold them in their utmoſt extent, and it is by enquiry alone that this can be done; but I ſhall be aſked, are you going in this manner, to lay open our weakneſs to the view of the enemy, to the eyes of all Europe; good, good! what will they learn from it, which they are not already acquainted with better than we? How abſurd is this affectation of ſtrength; this haughty language which is intended to ſuppoſe great tranquility in thoſe who uſe it, whilſt thoſe to whom they hold ſuch language, whilſt the whole world knew that we were feeble, and abſolutely unable to defend ourſelves. To what purpoſe are idle rhodomantades? They ſerve to bring the agents who uſe them to be hooted at, and to confirm Europe in the opinion, but too juſtly entertained that a nation which has recourſe to high ſwelling expreſſions of menace, when at the ſame time it is ſeen to totter on the brink of a precipice, is a ſenſeleſs nation, which they muſt forbear to aſſiſt, as it is not poſſible to ſave it from its own frenzy.

The lord advocate of Scotland, to this alarming ſpeech of the ſecretary of ſtate, made a very judicious but withal remarkable reply, as it confirms what we had occaſion to remark ſome days ſince of the ſupineneſs of the oppoſition, and as it ſhews, that if the members of which it is compoſed have not opened their mouth, at leaſt their ears are open, and that they wait only for the ſignal to embody themſelves.

I am in doubt whether it be perfectly conſonant to the maxims of ſound policy, to fix upon the preſent criſis as the moment of enquiry. No one will diſpute, that Great Britain is plunged into a moſt alarming condition, and that the new miniſters have undertaken a moſt difficult taſk, but the more the nation diſcovers of this dreadful truth, the more the people will find that their only hopes of ſafety will depend upon unanimity. To begin enquiries, is to introduce diſſentions, inconſiſtent with our riſing unanimity. Every queſtion which perſonally intereſts any diſtinguiſhed member of the community, of courſe intereſts all his friends and party; all who, from political principles, regard or gratitude, from the ties of blood or friendſhip are connected with him.

So that in peſtering to no purpoſe one ſingle individual, you cannot gueſs at the numbers who taking his part, will abandon the public cauſe as you call it, to join the private one. Farewell unanimity! The miniſters have as yet met with no oppoſition. They have entered upon the public buſineſs, and they have been ſupported; but if they enter into perſonal broils, let them take care of themſelves. They may perceive that when it was underſtood that they intended in this day to make motions of this nature, every one was eager to ſee them begin upon this courſe, and that the houſe is unuſually crouded. Let this circumſtance ſerve as an admonition to them.

If it be as they ſay, that they wiſh to convince the people, that they have found the navy in a bad condition, let them put it in a better ſtate; the people will judge by the compariſon. If they could have made peace ſome time ſince with Holland, let them make peace with the republic now, and the people will ſay, that they have out done their predeceſſors. But in the mean time may not the people aſk the ſecretary of ſtate who now threatens us with his inquiries, why he has not ſince he became miniſter, made peace with America, that peace whilſt he was barely a member of the houſe, he offered to conclude in an inſtant? It is becauſe that no peace can be as eaſily made, as a war can be kindled."

Other members ſpoke againſt Mr. Sawbridge's motion, which at length was diſmiſſed, without determining whether it was well founded or not, by calling for the previous queſtion. This enabled lord Surry to move according to the notice he had given, that a liſt of penſions, appointments and ſurvivorſhips granted between the 15th of February, and the 1ſt of April of the current year, ſhould be laid before the houſe.

May 18. Opinions are divided, as to the effect which our ſucceſſes in India will produce upon the Hollanders. Some think, that worried with the war (in which they bear the heavieſt expence) they will lower their tone, ſupplicate humbly for peace, which they have lately rejected with haughtineſs. Others, more numerous, anſwer, that their conduct proves quite the contrary: that loſſes irritate them; that they have never been ſo active, ſo unanimous in their determinations to carry on the war with vigour, as ſince they have loſt part of the means of doing it. If arms then do not bring them to reaſon, we have ſtill leſs to expect from negociations. Theſe promiſe little, as appears by the following letter from Mr. Fox, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, to M. de Penolin, miniſter plenipotentiary of the empreſs of Ruſſia, at the court of London, dated St. James's, May 4, 1782.

SIR,

I MADE no delay to lay before the king the communication which you did me the honour to make me on the firſt inſtant. His majeſty has received it as a new proof of the warm and ſincere part which your royal miſtreſs takes in the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, between Great-Britain and her ancient ally. I think it needleſs to expreſs to you, ſir, that his majeſty has learned the ſentiments of her imperial majeſty with the higheſt ſatisfaction, as meeting at all points the ſteps that his majeſty has already taken to promote the good offices of the court of Peterſburgh. The king promiſes himſelf beforehand, that her imperial majeſty will hear with pleaſure, that he has for a long time anticipated her wiſe councils, by offering to the Hollanders the full freedom of navigation, according to the treaty of 1674, between England and the republic by which the principles of the armed neutrality would be eſtabliſhed, as to the contracting powers, in their utmoſt extent. His majeſty has therefore made no difficulty of declaring, that he accepts as the groundwork of a ſeparate peace between him and the ſtates general, the freedom of navigation, claimed by her imperial majeſty in her declaration of February 28, 1780.

Permit me, ſir, however, in communicating to you the king's ſentiments, to remark, that I believe, that I only repeat what I had the honour to write to you, by his order, on the 29th of March. If that letter did not produce the effects which his majeſty expected from theſe offers, tending towards a reconciliation, and upon the eſtabliſhment of which, according to the information of her imperial majeſty's miniſters at the Hague, the republic had unanimouſly agreed to ſuſpend the negociation of a peace with Great-Britain, but if notwithſtanding the moderation which his majeſty has expreſſed on this ſubject in the moſt unequivocal terms, the republic will perſiſt in rejecting every idea of a ſeparate peace, the king will always poſſeſs the ſatisfaction of having acted in a manner as to demonſtrate the value he ſets upon the friendſhip of her imperial majeſty, and the deference which he pays to her advice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that the Ruſſian ſquadron, which has lain in that port for ſeveral months paſt, under admiral Suchotin, ſailed thence on Monday 22d of April, to eſcort ſome merchant ſhips of their nation.

HOUSE of COMMONS, May 10.

MR. Parker Cooke read, from a news-paper, an extract of a circular letter, addreſſed by Lord Shelburne, one of the principal Secretaries of State, to the Lord Mayor of the city of London, containing a plan for the conſideration of that Magiſtrate, the object of which was immediately to put arms into the hands of the people. I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, ſaid this Member, of the purity of intention in the Miniſter who ſigned this letter. I am perfectly perſuaded that the noble Earl and his colleague have nothing in view, but what they think moſt immediately for the good of the public, and eſpecially to put the kingdom in the beſt ſtate of defence. However, I muſt aſk their pardon for being ſtruck with terror at the firſt reading of this letter. It is not the preſent Miniſtry, but one that may exiſt, that alarms me, ſince I ſee a foundation laid, which, however well intended, may produce conſequences moſt dangerous and fatal to the liberties of the people. It may be remembered how uniformly averſe our anceſtors have been to every thing that looked like eſtabliſhing a military government, or the ſlighteſt trace of it. How many wiſe precautions they have taken to prevent any violation of the conſtitu-

tion in that reſpect. I can ſee no reaſon for having recourſe, with ſo much precipitation, to an expedient, which, calculated at all times to give umbrage, will give more at preſent in proportion to the little neceſſity there is for it. If the Dutch fleet gave a momentary alarm, it was without foundation, and vaniſhed as ſoon as it was known that the fleet, not having troops on board, could not meditate an invaſion. But even if the danger had been probable, it ſeems to me that a mode of defence ſo new and extraordinary ought not to have been employed, without the knowledge and conſent of Parliament, unleſs the danger had happened during a prorogation. I therefore hope that the Miniſtry, of whoſe intentions I again diſclaim all ſuſpicions, will not have recourſe to any meaſure of a nature ſo new, ſo delicate, and ſo alarming, without firſt aſking the advice and ſupport of this Houſe.

The letter, &c. alluded to is as follows:

SIR, Whitehall, May 7, 1782.

"I have his Majeſty's commands to aſſure you of his entire confidence in the courage and loyalty of his people, and that in time of danger their utmoſt efforts will be employed to prove inconteſtably their zeal and emulation for his Majeſty's ſervice. Foreſeeing that by wiſe, vigorous and timely preparations, his Majeſty will not only defeat all hoſtile attempts, but, by the appearance of force and unanimity within, will be able to make the moſt powerful efforts abroad to maintain the honor and intereſts of his kingdom, and by theſe means lay the ſolid foundation of a ſure, honorable and laſting peace. As the populouſneſs of the principal cities and towns of Great-Britain affords the greateſt facility, as well for the formation of military corps, as for learning the military exerciſe without loſing time, interrupting their labour, or any conſiderable fatigue, his Majeſty has commanded me to tranſmit you the encloſed plan, which has been ſubmitted to his royal conſideration, as a temporary means at leaſt of increaſing the internal force of the nation. This plan, being improved and adapted to the circumſtances of the city over which you preſide, will tend to form immediately a conſiderable additional force within, upon the moſt natural and conſtitutional principles. For this purpoſe, his Majeſty orders me to ſignify to you his deſire and recommendation to take it into immediate conſideration, and after having weighed it to return me your obſervations on it, that a meaſure may be carried into the moſt effectual execution, which has for its object the ſecurity of your own perſon and property, as well as the general defence of the kingdom.

PLAN for levying Military Corps in the principal Cities of Great-Britain.

1ſt. The principal cities ſhall furniſh one or more battalions, or a certain number of companies each, according to their ſize and number of inhabitants.

2d. The officers ſhall be appointed out of the neighbouring gentlemen, or the inhabitants of the reſpective cities, by his Majeſty's commiſſion, or that of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, upon the recommendation of the chief magiſtrate of ſuch city.

3d. The officers muſt be proprietors of a certain fortune, proportioned to their rank, in land or money.

4th. An adjutant or town-major ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty for each city.

5th. A ſufficient number of ſerjeants and corporals ſhall be taken from the regulars for theſe corps.

6th. Theſe ſerjeants, corporals, adjutant or town-major, ſhall be paid by the King.

7th. The new corps ſhall be frequently exerciſed, whether in regiments or companies, on Sundays and holidays, as well as in the evenings, after finiſhing their work.

8th. Arms, ammunition and accoutrements ſhall be furniſhed at the King's expence, if deſired.

9th. Magazines ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each city for the arms.

10th. The arms are to be delivered to them for the exerciſe only, to be returned to the magazines immediately afterwards.

11th. The adjutant or town-major ought always to attend at the times of exerciſe, and ſee that the corps march immediately as the exerciſe is finiſhed, and depoſit their arms in the magazine.

12th. Proper puniſhments ſhall be annexed to non-attendance on the exerciſe, diſobedience of orders, inſolence to their officers, and other offences.

13th. Theſe corps ſhall not be obliged in any manner, or by any authority whatſoever, to march out of their reſpective cities, except in caſe of rebellion or invaſion.

14th. His Majeſty ſhall have power to order ſuch corps to march to ſuch parts of the kingdom, as the ſervice may require.

15th. On ſuch occaſions they are to act conjointly, or ſeparately, with the regulars, and under the command of ſuch general officers as his Majeſty ſhall direct.

16th. The officers and men ſhall receive the ſame pay as the regular regiments of infantry, from the day they march and during the time they are out of their reſpective cities.

17th. During the time they ſhall be ſo employed and paid, they ſhall be ſubject to military diſcipline.

18th. All the officers wounded in actual ſervice ſhall be entitled to half-pay; all the non-commiſſioned officers and privates ſhall be entitled to Chelſea hoſpital.

19th. The widows of officers killed in the ſervice ſhall have penſions during life.

The Honorable Charles Fox, Secretary of State, agreed that the circular letter in queſtion ought to be communicated to the Houſe; but he expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the fears expreſſed upon the ſubject by an honourable member, as well as that he could ſuppoſe, that his Majeſty's Miniſters could intend to carry the plan into execution, without previouſly obtaining the advice and conſent of the Houſe. If the honourable member, continued he, had read the letter of my noble colleague, with a little more attention, he would have obſerved that nothing therein indicated an intention of carrying the plan into execution before it was communicated to Parliament. And indeed he might have known that the Miniſters of his Majeſty, not having it in their power, would not certainly have the preſumption to carry into execution, neither this particular plan, nor any other relative to the interior defence of the kingdom, without the previous conſent of Parliament.

But to ſpeak more particularly to the meaſure, which appears to alarm the honorable member. It was to this very meaſure I alluded the other day, when endeavouring to ſhew the neceſſity of an enquiry, I ſaid the kingdom was in ſo extreme a ſtate of danger, that ſome new and alarming mode of levying men muſt be adopted.

At a time when our fleet remaining in Europe appears to be one fourth of thoſe of the powers with whom we are at war; at a time when the regular troops that remain in the kingdom are weak and incompleat, and cannot be recruited but with much time and difficulty; at a time when our interior fortifications are, beyond all conception, inſufficient to protect the kingdom againſt foreign invaſions; at a time, in fine, in which all our means of defence, both by ſea and land, are in no manner equal to thoſe of our enemies with which we may be attacked; it is ſurely time that they, to whom the government of the kingdom is confided, ſhould look on every ſide for ſome part at leaſt of theſe deficiencies. That deprived, by the ſcandalous conduct of their predeceſſors, of the ſuccour of a powerful navy, the natural bulwark of this country, they ſhould endeavour to guard the kingdom againſt the attacks of its enemies by the only mode that remains, that of arming the people for their own defence and that of the kingdom.

What is the manifeſt object of the plan in queſtion? Simply to ſet on foot a national militia. The militia at preſent embodied cannot be properly conſidered as militia, but a part of the regular force of the realm. It was in this light that I conſidered them, when I ſaid, that what we had of regular force in the kingdom was weak and incompleat. To remedy this weakneſs, we are about to eſtabliſh a national militia, to arm the people for the defence of their own property and that of their neighbours; in fine, the plan is not only to augment the interior force of the kingdom, but that alſo which government may occaſionally employ to act offenſively abroad.

Where then is the danger of this plan? Of what is the honorable member afraid? Of his fellow-citizen! Of the people of England? What, is there danger in putting arms into the hands of the moſt loyal people? No, Sir, I will pledge myſelf for them, that they never abuſe the confidence repoſed in them. I will take upon myſelf my ſhare of the crime and puniſhment, ſince I acknowledge my concurrence in the meaſure.

If I may flatter myſelf with having ſhewn that this plan is not dangerous, I can much more eaſily prove it is neceſſary. Suppoſe an invaſion, or even an attempt, what force will not be neceſſary for the protection of Portſmouth, Plymouth and Chatham? What will not be neceſſary for defending the capital itſelf? If all the force of the kingdom were aſſembled, it would ſcarce ſuffice for ſo great an object as the laſt. How then ſhall it protect the whole kingdom, with ſo vaſt an extent of coaſt? How but by creating, what the danger of the moment renders indiſpenſible, a local force, extendable however where the danger ſhall call for it. I will not deny that this meaſure is alarming. It ought to be ſo, and this was what determined me more in its favor. It will open the eyes of the people upon their true ſituation. May every inhabitant in every city be ſtruck with the danger to which his very houſe is expoſed, if he do not protect it with arms in his hand. In one word, I expect the beſt effects from this plan, becauſe it muſt rouſe the nation, unite them, put them on their guard, animate their courage, and inform our enemies that there is not one man in England, who, being apprized of his danger, will not be ready to repel it, and to die with his arms in his hand, rather than renounce his independence.

I fear that peace is not ſo near as we hope or wiſh; but if it is protracted, it is not for want of a pacific diſpoſition in his Majeſty's miniſters. They are ready to accede to ſuch terms as the neceſſity of the kingdom may juſtify. But they know no of no means more effectual to obtain peace, than a vigorous proſecution of the war, and effectual preparation for defence.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland proved, on this occaſion, that though he happened to differ from the Adminiſtration in ſome points, yet that it was not his intention to oppoſe the miniſtry, right or wrong. He repreſented to Mr. Parker Cooke, that his zeal, tho' laudable, had carried him too far. Let us avoid, ſaid he, clogging the wheels of government, but, above all, in meaſures like this for the defence of the country. I repeat what I often ſaid under the former adminiſtration in caſes of imminent danger, let us give government all neceſſary confidence, and without enquiring what hands the government is in, let us acknowledge our obligation to his Majeſty's miniſters for their attention in providing againſt the danger that threatens us, and not neglecting any meaſures that may obtain an honorable peace. Such a peace will depend upon their calling forth, on one part, all the powers of the nation, and on the other, on the unanimity and ſupport which their meaſures meet with in Parliament. It is better therefore to reſerve our cenſure or applauſe of miniſterial meaſures, 'till we ſee the event of them, rather than throw obſtacles in their way in the infancy of their efforts. I exhort them, on my part, to act with firmneſs and reſolution, to employ all the means that may appear to them moſt efficacious, without fearing that this Houſe, or the People, will refuſe them their ſupport and confidence. I exhort this Houſe, at the ſame time, to confide to them all the force that is in its power, to give them their unanimous ſupport in what they may attempt for the public defence, for the vigorous conduct, and honorable concluſion of the war. I conſider the plan propoſed as wiſe and neceſſary. I ſhall confine myſelf to ſpeaking of the danger that menaces my immediate country, becauſe I know it beſt. Almoſt all the cities on the coaſt of Scotland are totally defenceleſs, ſo that they are at the mercy of the ſmalleſt privateer.

Mr. Rigby, who ſtood in the ſame light as the Lord Advocate with regard to the late adminiſtration, emulating the noble example of the latter, declared his approbation of the plan, which he conſidered as equally wiſe and ſalutary. He obſerved that if the war continued between Holland and England, they might expect continual attacks on the north eaſtern coaſts of the kingdom. That conſequently, if the miniſtry could not ſend a powerful fleet into the North Sea, it would be neceſſary to provide ſome other ſyſtem of defence for the towns expoſed to ſuch invaſions. Although, added he, there ſhould not be troops on board the Dutch fleet, that will not prove that they did not embark troops, and this indeed is moſt probable.

General Conway, commander in chief of the army, declared that the plan in queſtion originated with him; that he communicated it officially to his Majeſty's miniſters, who, having approved it, adopted the plan of addreſſing it in a circular letter to the principal magiſtrates of the cities, for their opinion, not that it might be carried into execution before it had been ſubmitted to Parliament. The General confirmed all that Mr. Fox had ſtated relative to the defenceleſs ſtate in which he found the kingdom.

In general, all the members that ſpoke approved of the plan; and Mr. Cooke, finding himſelf alone, extricated himſelf in an handſome manner, by felicitating himſelf and the nation upon the very intereſting and ſatisfactory information which his motion had produced.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of the 18th of May.

Admiralty-Office, ſame day.

Lord Cranſton, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Formidable, and Captain Byron of the Andromache, on board of which his Lordſhip took his paſſage, arrived this morning with diſpatches from Sir George Bridges Rodney, Baronet, Knight of the Bath, and Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips on the Leeward Iſland ſtation, to Mr. Stephens, copy of which follows:

SIR, On board the Formidable, at ſea, April 14.

IT hath pleaſed God, in his divine providence, to grant to the arms of his Majeſty, a compleat victory over the enemy's fleet, commanded by the Count de Graſſe, who is himſelf taken, with the City of Paris and four other ſhips of the line, beſides another which foundered in the action.

This important victory was gained on the 12th inſtant, after an action which laſted with unabated fury from ſeven o'clock in the forenoon till half an hour after ſix in the evening, and which was terminated only by the ſetting of the ſun.

Both fleets have greatly ſuffered, but it is with great ſatisfaction that I can aſſure their Lordſhips, that although the maſts, ſails, rigging and even the hulls of the Engliſh ſhips are damaged, the loſs of men has been inconſiderable, conſidering the length, and eſpecially the cloſeneſs of the action, in which each of the fleets conſidered the event as moſt eſſentially intereſting to the honour of their King and country.

The ſending out large quantities of ſtores for the navy, which have lately arrived in the weſt-Indies, will, I flatter myſelf, enable me to repair, in a ſhort time, the damages that his Majeſty's fleet has ſuſtained.

The gallant conduct of the officers and crews of the fleet I have the honour to command, ought to render them for ever dear to every lover of his King and country.

The noble and intrepid conduct of Sir Samuel Hood, the ſecond in command, who in both actions has behaved in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, calls for my greateſt eulogiums and thanks; Vice-Admiral Drake, the third in command, who with his diviſion, on the 12th inſtant, led the line of battle a head, merits the greateſt encomiums; and Commodore Affleck is not leſs deſerving for the bravery he exhibited in the conduct of the centre diviſion.

But my own Captain, Sir Charles Douglaſs, merits all that is poſſible of expreſſing, his great activity, and unremitting attention, have been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to me, and leſſened the great unavoidable fatigues of this day.

In a word, I want words to expreſs how much I am indebted to all the captains, officers and ſeamen who have contributed to this glorious victory by their united efforts.

The enemy's army, conſiſting of 5,500 men were on board of their men of war, their loſs muſt have been prodigious, as during the greateſt part of the engagement, every diſcharge took effect; and their lordſhips may form an opinion of the execution that muſt have neceſſarily enſued, when they are informed that the Formidable alone has fired eighty broadſides.

I have the honour of adding, for the information of their lordſhips, a liſt of the lines of battle of Engliſh and French, with the number of the killed and wounded on board of his Majeſty's fleet, as well as the particulars of the damage it has ſuſtained.

Lord Cranſton, who in the two engagements ſerved as one of the captains of the Formidable, and whoſe brave conduct merits applauſe, will have the honour of preſenting theſe diſpatches. I muſt refer to him for a more circumſtantial account; he is fully inſtructed of every thing that has paſſed on this occaſion.

That the Engliſh flag may flouriſh forever in all parts of the world, is the moſt ardent wiſh of him who has the honour to be, &c.

G. B. RODNEY.

Liſt of the French ſhips taken.

La Ville de Paris	110 guns.	ſhe had on board	1300 men.
Le Glorieux	74	750 ſeamen	150 ſoldiers.
Le Ceſar	74	750 do.	150 do.
L'Hector	74	750 do.	150 do.
L'Ardent	64	650 do.	100 do.

A veſſel ſunk, name unknown.

The Engliſh fleet had 230 killed and 759 wounded.

Officers killed and wounded.

Three Captains killed, viz. M. Bayne, of the Alfred, Blair of the Anſon, and Lord Robert Manners, of the Reſolution, dead of his wounds.

Three Lieutenants killed, 10 wounded; 5 Captains of marines wounded; 1 Lieutenant of marines killed, 4 wounded; 1 Maſter killed, 6 wounded; 1 pilot wounded.

SALEM, *July* 4.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in a ſafe port the prize ſhip Rialto, of about 200 tons burthen, and laden with three thouſand quintals of fiſh. She was bound from Newfoundland to Liſbon, and was captured, about thirty days ſince, by the privateer ſhip the Marquis de la Fayette, Captain John Buffington, of this port.

Captain Neil, in the privateer ſhip Viper, now on a cruize from this port, lately took a veſſel laden with ſalt, which, after being ordered for this place, was retaken by two letters of marque bound to Quebec. Mr. John Bailey, Captain Neil's prize-maſter, and three of his men, on their arrival at that place, determined on a voyage to Europe, rather than ſuffer a long and loathſome impriſonment in Quebec. They accordingly ſhipped themſelves on board a ſnow bound to London; and two days after leaving the river St. Lawrence, Mr. Bailey and his three men, joined by another of the crew, attacked and ſubdued the Captain and the remainder of his men, five in number, and thereby rendering themſelves maſters of the veſſel, altered her courſe, and arrived in Marblehead harbour on Tueſday laſt, being nine days after ſhe was taken. She was commanded by Captain Hugh Hamilton, is called the Lucas, and though her cargo, conſiſting of ſtaves, bars, hand-ſpikes, &c. is not rich, will, however, turn out valuable to the enterpriſing captors.

Since our laſt have arrived in port, the ſchooner Induſtry, of 60 tons burthen, and the ſloop Minerva, of 120 tons, both laden with lumber.---They were bound from Penobſcot to Bermuda, and captured by the privateer ſhip Junius Brutus, Captain John Brooks, of this port.

A prize brig, of about 180 tons burthen, loaded with rum and ſugar, arrived at Cape-Anne on Tueſday night laſt. She was captured by a letter of marque belonging to that port.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 18.

On Friday, the 5th inſtant, at one o'clock, A. M. the brigantine Ranger, Captain Thomas Simmons, mounting ſeven carriage guns and 20 men (which ſailed from Alexandria the 2d) was attacked off St. Mary's, near the mouth of Patowmack, by the boted Anderſon and Barret, commanders of two refugee barges, with 30 men each, and after an obſtinate engagement for three glaſſes, the latter were obliged to ſheer off, with the loſs of 15 men killed and 34 wounded; the barges rowed off to St. George's-Iſland, with their mangled crew, where they have ſince buried two and left two others mortally wounded. Capt. Simmons is wounded in the leg, his Second Lieutenant in both arms, one private wounded, and one killed. Nothing could exceed the bravery of Capt. Simmons, his officers and crew, having three men to one to oppoſe, and the night being dark, the barges could not be diſcovered until they were nearly along ſide, which gave them but a moment's warning. The brig returned to Alexandria on the 8th inſtant, having no Surgeon on board.

Lower Merion, June 15, 1782.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber a few days ago, A black and white COW, with a half crop in the off ear. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ JOHN RIGHTER.